NORTH CAROLINA PORTFOLIO

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. V. | WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1824. | No. 220.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington April 10.		Fayetteville April 15.		Newbern. April 10.		Petersburg. April 15.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	125 a		125 a	150	150		130	150
Apple,	—	50		50	55	45	50	56	60
Peach,	—	—		55	60	75		60	$62\frac{1}{2}$
Bacon,	lb.	8	9	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	6	$6\frac{1}{2}$	8	9
Beeswax,	—	33	34	31	32	32	34	—	
Butter,	—	10	15	12	15	18	20	—	
Coffee,	—	20	22	21	24	23	25	23	25
Corn,	bush.	38	40	42	45	28	30	30	35
Cotton,	lb.	12	13	12	$13\frac{1}{2}$	12	13	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$
Candles, mould,	—	9	10	12	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	14	—	
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	114	128	75	80	70	80	—	
Flour,	bbl.	550	650	475	525	600	700	450	525
Gin, Holland,	gall.	80	100	90	125	125			110
Country,	—	40	42	43	45	45	50	—	
Iron,	ton	8500	9000	10080	11206	—		8500	10000
Lard,	lb.	8	9	8	10	7	8	—	
Lime,	cask	140		250	300	—		150	175
Molasses,	gall.	23	26	26	28	26	28	30	35
Porter, Phil.	doz.	—		250	300	—		225	250
Powder, Amer.	keg	—		500	800	—		550	700
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	90		80	100	90	100	115	125
West India,	—	65	70	70	80	75	85	75	80
New England,	—		40	45	50	$42\frac{1}{2}$		40	45
Rice,	cwt.	275	287	350	400	375		—	
Shot,	—	—		1100	1200	—		900	1000
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.		50	75	80	65	75	75	$87\frac{1}{2}$
Turk's Island,	—	45	50	75	80	60	70	—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	900	1000	900	1050	800	1100	850	1300
Loaf,	lb.	—		17	19	18	20	15	25
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder,	—	—		150	175	—		120	150
Hyson,	—	—		120	120	—		—	
Young Hyson,	—	—		—		—		120	175
Tobacco,	cwt.	400	450	325	400	—		300	1000
Tallow,	lb.	8	9	6	7	8	10	—	
Whiskey,	gall.	35	37	33	35	40		30	40
Wine, Madeira,	—	—		125	400	—		250	450
Teneriffe,	—	—		125	150	160	175	—	
Sherry,	—	—		—		200	225	—	
Port,	—	—		200	325	—		—	
Malaga,	—	—			80	—		—	

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications

NOTICE.

BIRDSALL & CO. having declined business in Hillsborough, request those persons indebted to them to call and settle with J. P. Sneed, who is authorised to receive the same.

April 13. 18—3w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, March Term, 1824.

Nancy Strayhorn vs. *William Strayhorn.* } Petition for divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, William Strayhorn, resides without this state, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him. It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that the said William Strayhorn appear here on the third Monday in September next, and answer the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against him, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

Test,

A. B. Bruce, C. S. C.

Price adv. $ 2 75. 18—6w

Bridge Contractors wanted.

THE undersigned commissioners, appointed by the county court of Orange for the purpose of building a bridge over Haw river, near Murphy's mills, will be ready to let the same to the lowest bidder on the 22d of May next, at the place where the bridge is to be built.

The commissioners have not yet determined whether the bridge shall be built with stone or timber piers. Plans and specifications for both descriptions will be seen in the hands of Dr. James A. Craig, Haw river post office, after the 15th of April next, and in the mean time every information respecting the bridge will be given at the state engineer's office, in Raleigh.

D. Mebane,
Joseph Clendenin,
Michael Holt,
W. Montgomery,
Alexander Allen.

March 25. 16—8w

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining at the Post Office in Hillsborough, N. C. April 1, 1824.

A

Mrs. Susan Ashe,
Richard Atkins,
Joseph Allison,
John Allison,
Thos. Armstrong,
David Allison,
John Allen,
Samuel E. Alsobrook.

B

Thos. Boyle,
Wm. Boyles,
Wm. Baldwin,
A. B. Bruce,
Charles *B*ruce & co.
Stephen *B*rown,
Nancy *Berry*,
Jordan *B*all,
James *B*radley,
Edward *B*enson,
John *B*ain.

C

Thos. Clancy.
Elisha Cates, 3
Robert Cates,
John Campbell, 3
Catlett Campbell,
Oliver Cooper,
Levi Compton,
William Clark,
Nat. Carrington,
John Cummings,
Solomon Cates,
John Crutchfield,
Martha Cate,
John Clap,
John S. Cate,
Wm. Clancy,
Wm. Cain, sen.
Samuel Childs, 3
Duncan Cameron,
Hugh Currey.

D

E. Duglass,
Wm. Dillard, 2
Stuart Dixon,
Joseph A. Darby,
Rev. Robert Davis,
Robert J. Dotson,
Lycias Durham,
Zacheriah Dickie,
Wm. Duke.

E

Mrs. Estis,
Elam Edge,
James Ellison.

F

James Forsythe,
Matthew Futrell,
Martain H. Fuller, 2
James Flintom,
Frederick Fonville,
Harbert Furguson,
John Flintom.

G

Thos. *G*arrett,
John P. Gause,
Sukey Gardiner,
George Grisham.

H

James Hurdle,
Hannah Harris,
Wm. Horne, 2
Cannada Horton,
William Horton, 2
Morgan Hart,
Samuel Hancock,
Willis Harris,
Miss *C*aroline Hardie,
David Hardie.

J

Wm. *B*. Jameison, 4
David Johnson,
George Johnson, sen.

K

Wm. Kirkland,
John Kelley, sen.

L

Elex. Lasley,
Jacob Lemmons,
Hiram Laws,
John Lockhart,
John Lata,
Ezekiel Loyd.

M

A D. Murphy, 4
*B*oyd M'Nairy, 2
Rankin M'Kee, 2
Willie P. Mangum, 4
David Mebane,
Dicy Mangum,
P. H. Mangum, 2
John M'Cauley,
Alexander Merphis,
Hugh Montgomery,
Miss Sarah Moore,
William Morrow.

N

Elizabeth Nelson,
Jacob Nease,
John Nease,
Curlis Newell.

P

James Palmer, 2
John Porter,
Margaret Pickard,
Samuel Paisley, 3
Taylor Pickard,
N. J. Palmer, 2
Allen Parks.

R

William R. Roberson,
Aquilla Rhodes,
Michael Ray,
James Reed, 2
William Ragland,
John Reding, 2
James *R*aney,
Nathan *R*ogers,
George *R*eaves,
Abraham *R*encher,
John Rial.

S

John Scott,
Wm. Street,
Willie Shaw, 2
Henry Sears,
Sarah Stubbins,
Robert A. Smith,
Joshua Standiford,
Samuel E. Slingo,
Daniel Smith,
Joseph Stubbins, Sheriff.

S

William Trice,
James Turner,
Josiah Turner, 2
Samuel Thompson,
Thomas Thompson,
Elizabeth Taylor,

V

Hiram Vickers.

W

James Williams,
James Wilson,
Daniel Wilkerson,
George Wilkins,
Geo. Wilkey,
*R*obert *W*alker,
James *W*ood.

R. L. Cook, *P. M.*

April 1. 17—3w

WRITING PAPER.

POT and Foolscap Writing Paper, for sale at this office, at three dollars per ream.

Orange Agricultual Society.

A MEETING of the Orange Agricultural Society, was held on the 17th March, 1824, at the Union Hotel, in the town of Hillsborough, when the following resolutions were adopted, viz.

Resolved, That for the best improved farm belonging to a member of this society, to be viewed and adjudged in the month of August next, 50 dollars be awarded.

For the best stud horse belonging to a member of the society and raised within the county, 10 dollars.

For the best bull calf, 10 dollars.

For the best milch cow, 10 dollars.

For the best yoke of oxen, 10 dollars.

For the largest and fattest ox, 10 dollars.

For the best boar, 5 dollars.

For the best sow, 5 dollars.

For the greatest quantity of corn raised on one acre of land reclaimed in the present year, 10 dollars.

For the greatest quantity of cotton raised on one acre of land, 10 dollars.

For the largest quantity of Irish potatoes raised on one quarter of an acre of land, 5 dollars.

For the largest quantity of carrots raised on one quarter of an acre of land, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of woollen fulled cloth, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of cotton and wool cloth, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of flannel, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece of blanketing, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best piece flax table linen, not less than ten yards, 10 dollars.

For the best vest pattern, 2 dollars.

For the best pair woollen stockings, 2 dolls.

For the best pair cotton stockings, 2 dolls.

For the best pair flax thread stockings, 2 dollars.

For the best two horse plough, 10 dollars.

For the best one horse plough, 5 dollars.

Resolved, That the candidates for premiums for raising corn, cotton, potatoes and carrots, produce well authenticated certificates of the admeasurement of the ground and the quantity raised thereon, and a written account of the mode of manuring planting and cultivating the ground on which the crop is raised.

Resolved, That a Cattle Show and Exhibition of Domestic Manufactures, and a Plowing Match, be held in Hillsborough, on the last Thursday in October next.

Resolved, That all articles exhibited for premiums, and to which premiums are adjudged, be offered for sale to the highest bidder, under the direction of the committee of arrangements, for the benefit of the owners.

Resolved, That *William Kirkland, John Taylor, jr. David Yarbrough, James Webb*, and *James S. Smith*, be appointed a committee of arrangements.

Resolved, That *James Mebane, Michael Holt, William Holt, William Montgomery, Samuel Child, John M'Cauley, Willie Shaw, Moses M'Cown*, and *Thomas D. Bennehan*, be appointed a committee of premiums.

Resolved, That *James Mebane, Thomas D. Bennehan, Samuel Child, Michael Holt, John J. Carrington, Duncan Cameron*, and *William Kirkland*, be appointed a committee to view all the farms offered for the premium of 50 dollars; and it is expected and required that all the candidates for this premium will notify the committee of their intention to compete for it on or before the 1st of August next.

Resolved, That the secretary cause these proceedings to be published three months in the Hillsborough Recorder.

J. Taylor, jr. *Sec'ry.*

April 13. 18—3m

☞☞☞ To the Public.

BE it known and remembered, that I, Augustus Benton, late of Darlington district, South Carolina, but now of the county of Moore, and state of North Carolina, for and on behalf of himself and his mother Frances Benton, both at present of the county of Moore, and state of North Carolina, do hereby revoke and disannul all and every power of attorney made by himself singly, or with his mother, Frances Benton, jointly, all and every power of attorney made by them jointly or distinctly, either in North or South Carolina, to be null and void; particularly a power recently made by the said Augustus Benton and his mother, Frances Benton, bearing date on or about the 29th of November, 1823, to Abner Benton Bruce, and attested by Washington *B*ruce, for their claim on the estate of Penny Benton, deceased; as also a power made by the said Frances Benton as aforesaid, on or about the 10th of April, 1822, to John Bruce and Lemuel H. Benton, to receive a certain negro boy called and known by the name of Gordon, which was recovered by the said Frances Benton in the Superior Court of Orange county, against John Taylor, jun. of Hillsborough.

Augustus Benton,
for himself and mother,
Frances Benton.

Feb. 26, 1824. 12—3m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the estate of Levi Branson, deceased, gives notice to all persons having demands against the estate of the said Levi Branson, to present them for payment within the time required by an act of assembly, entitled "an act concerning the proving of wills and granting letters of administration, and to prevent frauds in the management of intestates' estates," otherwise they will be barred of recovery by the operation of the said act.

Eli Pugh, *Executor.*

Chatham county, 3d mo. 17. 14—3wp

The Shorter Catechism,

For sale at this office.

GROCERIES,

Hatters' Materials, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Medicines, &c.

THE subscriber having received his spring supply of the above goods, his assortment now comprises the following articles, many of which will be sold for cash at a reduction from former prices.

4000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
10 hhds. prime Molasses,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Fresh Imperial and Hyson Tea,
French Brandy,
Genuine old Jamaica Rum,
West India and New England ditto,
Apple and Peach Brandy, Whiskey,
Champaign, Teneriffe, Claret, }
Old Port, superior quality, } WINE,
Current and Malaga }
Cordials,
5000 lbs. Swedish Iron,
40 Plow Moulds,
500 lbs. best English blistered & German steel,
25 set wagon boxes, $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 2, & 4 by 2,
Carriage and chair wheel ditto,
100 bushels Liverpool ground and blown Salt,
Cut Nail and Brads, all sizes,
Wrought Nails, [illegible]d,
Window Glass, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, & 12 by 16
100 lbs. Pepper,
100 lbs. Spice,
100 lbs. Ginger,
10 boxes Muscatel Raisins,
Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon and Nutmegs,
10 kegs Dupont's Rifle and Gun Powder,
Shot, and bar Lead,
1 tierce Rice,
90 bushels northern Irish Potatoes,
Cheese, Wool Cards,
Family Bibles and Spelling Books,
Crockery, Stone and Glass Ware,
100 odd oven lids,
Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Camp Kettles,
Prime chewing Tobacco and Segars,
Scotch Snuff,
American white and turpentine Soap,
Fancy and common Shaving Soap,
Chalk, Rotten Stone,
Train Oil.

Hatters' Materials.

Black, green and red Morocco Skins,
24 bottles Aquafortis,
40 lbs. Verdigris,
Quicksilver,
Hat Binding, Bow Strings,
Logwood, 60 lbs. Glue.

Paints, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, &c.

10 kegs White Lead, ground in oil,
150 lbs. dry White Lead,
150 lbs. Red Lead,
600 lbs. Spanish Brown,
250 lbs. Yellow Ochre,
Chromic Yellow, Patent Yellow,
Vermillion, Prussian Blue,
Rose Pinck, Venetian Red,
Litharge, Paint brushes, Arnetto,
150 lbs. Madder, best Spanish Indigo,
75 lbs. Red Sanders, ground,
50 lbs. Camwood, ditto,
200 lbs. Allum, 100 lbs. Putty,
Spirits Turpentine, by the gallon or bottle,
Coach Varnish, ditto ditto,
Leather Varnish, ditto ditto,
250 lbs. Glauber and Epsom Salts,
Sweet Oil, Castor Oil, Opodeldoc,
5 lbs. Opium, Laudanum, Paragoric,
Spirit Hartshorn, Essence Peppermint,
Calomel and Jalap, Rheubarb,
Turlington's Balsom, Balsom of Honey,
Bateman's Drops, Oil of Worm seed,
Sugar of Lead, White Vitriol,
Essence of Lavender, Lemon and Burgamot,
Cream of Tartar, Gum Guiacum,
Assafoetida, Gum Shellac, Gum Copal,
Gum Tragacanth, Gum Arabic,
Black and Red Sealing Wax,
Borax, Liquorice,
Pearl Ash, in one and two pound bottles.

Early York, }
Drum Head, } Cabbage Seed.
Early Sugar Loaf, }
Green Savoy, }

Also an assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery,

consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Blankets, Gentlemen's Beaver and Roram Hats, Cambricks, Muslins, Bombazetts, Calicoes, Cassimere Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Men's and Boy's Shoes, Ladies' Morocco and Leather Shoes, Bonnets, Stockings, &c. &c. Knives and Forks, Scythe Blades, Files and Rasps, Spades, Hoes, and many other articles.

D. Yarbrough.

Expected in a few days from New York,
2240 lbs. Campeachy Logwood,
2 casks genuine Cogniac Brandy,
1-2 pipe Sicily Madeira Wine,
1 ceroon (155 lbs.) best Spanish Flotant Indigo. This article will be sold to merchants for retailing, (not less than 10 lbs.) at the Petersburg and Fayetteville prices.

☞ *No more credit given for sugar and coffee.*

25 barrels superfine Family FLOUR in a few days.

Alexander Harrison & Co.

on Queen Street,

OFFER FOR SALE

Saddles, Bridles, Carriage and Gig Harness, Wagon Geer,

BOOTS, SHOES,

and every article in their line, for cash, or on a short credit; and will receive in payment Shoe Thread, Homespun, Grain, Plank, or any kind of Produce.

Feb. 12, 1824. 11—

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 7th instant, an apprentice by the name of *PURNEL LINGO*, about eighteen years of age, dark complexion, five feet eight or nine inches high, stout made. The above reward will be given for his apprehension, but no expenses paid. All persons are forbid harbouring or employing him, under the penalty of the law.

David M'Kee.

Orange county, March 20 14—3w

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the plantation of the subscriber, four miles north-west from Raleigh, on the 13th instant, a bay mare, four feet nine or ten inches high; has a blaze face, the white being large at top, tapering off, and again large at bottom; black legs, mane and tail, tail rather long; shoes on her fore feet, nearly worn out. She was raised in Bedford county, Tennessee, and probably will go in that direction. Ten dollars reward will be given to any person who will return said mare to the subscriber, or a liberal compensation for any information that will lead to her recovery.

James Olive (of Jesse.)

March 16. 14—p

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the firm of William & James Adams, are requested to call on the subscriber and settle their notes and accounts [illegible] officer.

M. Adams.

March 9. 13—[illegible]

I hereby give notice to all persons, that I have set my son, *Stephen Richardson*, free from me, with full liberty to act and trade for himself, and to be responsible for his own contracts, in the same manner as if he had arrived at full age.

Robert Richardson.

Hawfields, March 20, 1824. 15—3w

Chickasaw Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell on accommodaing terms, sixteen hundred acres prime land, lying on the north fork of the Forked Deer and Obion rivers. Land lying convenient to Hillsborough, or likely young negroes, will be taken in part payment.

A. B. Bruce.

Hillsborough, Jan. 9 04—2m

CELEBRATED

FAMILY MEDICINES.

LEE'S *long* and *highly approved* FAMILY MEDICINES, continue to be carefully prepared and sold *wholesale* and *retail*, at the Proprietor's Dispensary, No. 68, Hanover-st. Baltimore: Sold also by his appointment, by

Richard L. Cook, *P. M.*

HILLSBOROUGH,

Who has just received a fresh supply.

*** Please to observe whatever, and where ever you buy, none can be *Lee's Genuine Family Medicines*, without the signature of the proprietor. NOAH RIDGLEY,

Late Michael Lee & Co.

VIZ.

Lee's excellent Antibilious Pills—They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequence.

☞ Please to ask for "LEE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS."

DEAR SIR—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the last twenty-five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Billious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them (as represented) a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL,

Aug. 9, 1822. Conway-st. Baltimore.

To Mr. *Noah Ridgley*.

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges, a most powerful Medicine, removes and destroys all kinds of Worms.

Lee's Exlir—an invaluable Medicine, it never fails to cure the most violent Colds, and affords instant and great relief, in all obstinate coughs—it also relieves young children from Cholics, &c.

Lee's Nervous Cordial—an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, Weakness, Pains in the Loins, Back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard—No Medicine ever excelled this in curing Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops—A never failing cure.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment—Warranted to *cure* the Itch by *only* one application.

Lee's Persian Lotion—An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ring worms, prickle heat, softens the skin, and improves the complexion.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific—An effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhæ.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops—Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder—Which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water—A certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir—For the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Corn Plaister—For removing and destroying corns.

Lee's Lip Salve.

☞ Numerous cases of CURES could be annexed, of the happy and good effects that have followed the use of the above JUSTLY CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES, but the publisher has not room for them in this paper. A number of persons have called on the proprietor, and have given it as their confident opinion, that their health has been entirely restored from the most alarming diseases, and in many cases their days have been greatly prolonged by the timely use of these most excellent Medicines.

*** Country dealers in Medicines, are invited to call, as they will be treated on the most liberal terms. Persons wishing to sell them on commission, can obtain them in those places where no agents exist, by giving approved reference, letters post paid.

Nov. 10. 97—20w

Rural Economy.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

Extract of a letter to the editor of the New-England Farmer.

MANURE.

It is now ten years since I paid attention to the business of making manure. Various methods have been tried, but I have hit upon no plan which answers the purpose so well as a careful attention to my hogs. From them I obtain a greater quantity of manure, at a trifling expense, than by any other way. I usually fatten four hogs in a year. These are confined in a yard twenty feet square, with a con[illegible] shelter for them during the night and in cold and stormy weather. Into their yard I put the scrapings of ditches, the dirt which is continually collecting about the dwelling-house and other buildings, together with the straw with which they are littered, frequently cleaning it out, and granting them a fresh supply. During the summer, I often throw in large quantities of weeds, brakes, and other rubbish. In this way I make from 25 to 30 loads of manure more valuable than that taken from the barn yard. Last spring I planted a field of two acres with corn; one half manured with ten loads, from the hog pen, in the hill: the other with the same quantity of manure from the barn yard. On harvesting the corn, I had fifty bushels from the part manured from the pen, and forty-two from the other part. The difference of eight bushels repaid me for my trouble and expense.

MILLET.

Millet should be sown about the middle of May. No other grass will produce so much green fodder. It ought not to be suffered to ripen, because the stalks will be hard, but should be cut before the seeds are perfectly ripe—after drying, it should be set up in small bundles, for a day or two, in the sun, and the sap in the stalks will ripen the seeds—which, when ground and bolted, the flour, raised with yeast, makes admirable cakes, and when made into mush and fried, it is superior to fried corn mush.

Millet, ground into meal, is the best substitute for chocolate—it has been pretty thoroughly tried, by many of the most respectable families in Virginia and Maryland, and all concur in bestowing on it high commendations. Three bushels of millet produce one hundred pounds of flour, and much offal. Mixed with wheat or rye flour, it makes good bread; but of itself (like corn meal) it will not knead into good dough.

If millet were commonly sown, it would become the food of working horses and cattle. Its superiority over oats is evident, and its equality with corn is, after some favourable experiments, firmly believed.

Superiority of millet over oats, to cover fallows, preceding wheat—Say 30 bushels of oats per acre, at 35 pounds per bushel, 1050 pounds, a great average weight. Say 30 bushels of millet per acre, at 55 pounds per bushel, 1650 pounds, the most common weight. Balance, 600 pounds in favour of millet.

The millet grows from five and a half to six feet high, and will generally produce four tons of hay per acre. Horses and horned cattle prefer it to timothy. Half a bushel is the seed for an acre.

From the American Farmer.

BOTTS IN HORSES.

Infallible and simple means of preventing.

Morrisiana, March 23d, 1824.

DEAR SIR—The following observations, if you think of sufficient importance, you may give a place in your paper, as I see the subject incidentally [illegible] in one of your papers, on the botts in horses. I knew a farmer of forty years experience, who told me that he never lost a horse with botts, and he was one of the most extensive breeders in this county. His practice was always to give his horses, particularly while in the stable, an handful of salt once a week, to each horse. This practice I have followed on my farm for twenty years, and I never saw one of my horses afflicted by botts. I am also a considerable breeder.

Yours, respectfully,

JAMES MORRIS.

Mr. G's. famous Buns.—One pound and an half of flour, (a quarter pound left to sift in last) and a half pound of butter cut up fine together; then add four eggs, beat to a high froth, four tea cups full of milk, half a wine glass of brandy, wine, and rose water each, and one wine glass of yeast; stir it altogether with a knife, and add a half a pound of sugar, then sift in the quarter of a pound of flour, and when the lumps are all beat fine, set them to rise in the pans they are to be baked in. This quantity will make four square pans full.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, April 12.

After the presentation of petitions—The speaker laid before the house a message from the president of the United States, transmitting a report of the secretary of war in relation to the pay and emoluments of certain general officers of the army, &c. prepared in obedience to a resolution of the house. Also another message from the same on the subject of the claim of the state of Virginia to interest on sums advanced by that state for militia services, during the late war; which were respectively read, and referred.

On motion of Mr. Martindale, it was

Resolved, That the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so modifying and amending the act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and for regulating the same, as to exempt all vessels and boats employed in navigating the canals in the state of New York from the necessity of being enrolled or licensed, and from the payment of tonnage duties.

A bill from the senate "to abolish imprisonment for debt," was twice read, and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

The house then passed to the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the consideration of the tariff bill; and after making some progress,

The house adjourned.

Tuesday, April 13.

A bill from the senate, which had been referred to the committee on the public lands, entitled "a bill to enable the holders of French, British and Spanish titles to lands within that part of the state of Louisiana, situated to the east of the Mississippi," &c. was reported by Mr. Rankin, with sundry amendments; which were ordered to be printed.

The bill from the senate, "supplementary to the act, entitled an act supplementary to the act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt;" and the bill from the senate, "to change the terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States, in the state of Ohio, and one of the terms of the circuit court, in Kentucky," were reported from the judiciary committee, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Webster, also, from the same committee, reported, without amendment, the bill from the senate, "to abolish imprisonment for debt;" and the same was referred to a committee of the whole.

The house again resumed the consideration of the bill for the revision of the tariff.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, April 14.

Mr. M'Lane, of Delaware, from the committee of ways and means, delivered in the following report:

"The committee of ways and means, to whom was referred the message of the president of the United States, of the 25th of March, 1824, relative to the accounts of Daniel D Tompkins, report:

That the accounts of Mr. Tompkins underwent a full investigation by a committee of the house, appointed at the second session of the last congress, who made a detailed report thereon, and, in the views of the committee, then expressed, as to the services of governor Tompkins, and of his claims to the justice and liberality of his country, this committee fully concur.

On a consideration of the claims and accounts of governor Tompkins, the committee, at the last session, reported in favour of, and recommended—

1. An allowance of interest on all moneys advanced by him, on account of the public, from the time of making such advances, to the time of his being reimbursed;
2. An allowance of a reasonable commission on all moneys disbursed by him, during the late war;
3. An indemnity for losses sustained by him in consequence of any failure on the part of government to fulfil its engagements to send him money and treasury notes, within the time specified, to be deposited in certain banks, as collateral security for loans procured by him, at the request, and on account of the government;
4. An irresponsibility for losses incurred by any frauds or failures of sub-agents, to whom moneys were advanced, through his hands.

In conformity with this report, a bill was passed, authorizing "the proper accounting officers of the treasury to adjust and settle the accounts and claims of Daniel D. Tompkins, late governor of the state of New York, on principles of equity and justice, subject to the revision and final decision of the president of the United States."

The committee have no doubt, that governor Tompkins has been, and yet is, a creditor of the government, to a large amount, and that every principle of justice would recommend a prompt and liberal settlement of his accounts, upon the basis of the foregoing report; but, they are of opinion, also, that the act of congress, before recited, gives sufficient authority for this purpose.

[illegible] as the committee have been informed, it appears that the aforesaid act has been liberally interpreted by the president and the accounting officers, and that, under the provisions of that law, the president of the United States now possesses the power, and ought, in the opinion of the committee, to exercise it, of doing full and liberal justice to governor Tompkins.

The committee do not perceive any good reason, therefore, for making any change in the existing law, and recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and that it be again referred to the president of the United States, for his final decision."

Some conversation arose between Messrs. McLane and Cocke, on the subject, when Mr. Clark moved to lay the report on the table. The motion was agreed to—ayes [illegible]6, noes 60.

Mr. Hamilton offered the following, which he wished, for the present, to lie on the table:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to lay before congress, on the first day of the next session, a detailed revision of the existing tariff—a revision which shall have for its object the production of revenue equal to the exigencies of the government, and which shall be beneficially accommodated to the various and existing branches of the productive industry of the country."

Some debate arose on a reference of the president's message concerning the claims of the state of Massachusetts for moneys advanced during the late war. It was finally referred to the committee of claims.

The bill from the senate, "supplementary to 'An act entitled 'An act supplementary to 'An act, entitled 'An act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt," was read a third time, passed, and returned to the senate.

A bill from the senate, "to change the terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States, in the state of Ohio, and one of the terms of the circuit court in Kentucky," was read a third time, passed and returned to the senate.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill for a revision of the tariff, and it was ordered to a third reading to-morrow, by a vote of [illegible]05 to 102.

Adjourned.

Foreign Intelligence.

SPAIN.

It is confirmed that the Algerines had declared war against Spain, which had occasioned much alarm along the Spanish line of coast of the Mediterranean; preparations were in consequence making in various places to prevent the corsairs from landing to surprise the villages and carry their inhabitants into slavery. The Algerine squadron, consisting of five vessels of war, had put to sea and had captured eight Spanish vessels. The cause of these hostilities appears to have been the poverty of Ferdinand which had rendered him unable to pay the tribute formerly agreed to by the monarchs of Spain. In addition to the squadron already afloat and cruizing in the straits of Gibraltar, it was understood that two other frigates of a large class, were fitting out by the Algerines to cruize against the Spanish commerce. A telegraph despatch, was received at Paris announcing that the convention for regulating the military occupation of Spain by France, was signed on the 9th February. A letter dated Madrid the 12th of that month, says that the treaty was for three years, and that contracts for the supply of the army of occupation, for one year, had been entered into with several Spaniards. It is again said that the decree of amnesty was certainly signed, and that the government merely delayed the publication of it till French troops had been stationed in some towns where it was feared it might excite certain troubles. A letter from Madrid of the 13th speaks of much dissatisfaction appearing there in consequence of the delay of the act of amnesty, which had led some of the royalists to declare that a wider scope ought to be given to it than was at first contemplated by the government. Several cannons had received orders to return to their cannonries, and the famous Trappist had also been commanded to leave Madrid. Spain is stated to have lost, by the independence of her South American colonies, 15 millions of subjects, 350,000 square leagues of territory, and 400 millions reals a year in specie and produce.

Philadelphia, April 12.

From Alvarado.—Capt. Delany, of the brig Cato, arrived at this port yesterday, states that a constant firing was kept up between the castle and town of Vera Cruz on the nights of the 18th and 19th ult. The following particulars have likewise been received: General Victoria notified Capt. Stevens, of the U. S. schr. Shark, lying under the guns of the Fort at Sacrificios, that he should fire on all boats passing from the castle to him, and would not hold himself responsible for any accidents that might happen to his vessel or boats. On the afternoon of the 19th a boat was seen coming from the Castle to the Shark, which was immediately ordered off. On the following morning Captain Stevens sent Lieutenant Hobbs to the governor of the Castle, to give his reasons for not suffering his boat to board him. The apology did not satisfy his honor, who expressed some displeasure, as he had sent in the boat some American prisoners, who had been taken in a Spanish schooner. Lieut. Hobbs then returned on board the Shark, and in about an hour afterwards, two boats, one bearing a white flag, were seen approaching the Shark from the castle. When within reach of the guns at Sacrificios, the fort fired upon them, and the Castle at the same time opened upon the town. Capt. Stevens, supposing the boats had the prisoners before mentioned with them, permitted them to board the Shark, but learned from the officer, that their object was to express to Capt S. the governor's disapprobation of his conduct, and *to order him out of the Mexican Seas.* The course pursued by Capt. S. was not known when the Cato sailed.

Late Mexican papers received at Philadelphia and New York contain almost daily accounts of persons killed or wounded by assassins in Mexico. The congress was debating about the rights of European Spaniards residing in Mexico, also about a treaty of commerce with Colombia. Don Pablo de la Llave has been selected for envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain, but it is said he would not accept the appointment. The general congress has fixed the salaries of the different legations in the following manner. To the U. States, for the minister $8000, secretary 3000. Great Britain, minister $12,000, secretary 4000. To Colombia, minister $6000, secretary 2000.—*Balt Patriot.*

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, April 28.

We are authorised to announce Thomas H. Taylor, esq. as a candidate to represent this county in the senate of this state.

New York.—The ever wavering conduct of the state of New York, in regard to political matters, has recently been manifested in a most extraordinary manner, and again put all calculations at defiance, as relates to the course she will ultimately pursue in the presidential contest. A few days ago, and we were satisfied the legislature of New York, at its November session, would appoint electors decidedly in favor of the pretensions of Mr. Crawford. The high handed proceedings of the senate, and the belief that a decided majority in the assembly were his sworn and covenanted friends had brought us to the conclusion, that no other candidate stood any chance in that state. This opinion, which appeared to be generally admitted as correct, has undergone a sudden revolution; and New York may now be emphatically put down as a *doubtful state* in the presidential contest.

This change of opinion has been produced by the result of the legislative caucus which assembled in Albany on Friday night week, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of governor and lieutenant governor, of that state for the ensuing year. To the utter astonishment of almost every body, the caucus dropped the present governor, (Gov. Yates,) who had gone all lengths with the friends of Mr. Crawford, and nominated Col. Young, a decided friend of Mr. Clay, for that office.

The friends of Mr. Crawford in New York have determined to support this nomination, notwithstanding their complete overthrow in caucus. Indications from other quarters however, give us to expect, that a convention will be held at Utica on the 4th of July for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of governor and lieut. governor. *Petersburg Republican.*

From the National Journal.

New Jersey.—The Trenton True American, one of the oldest and most respectable republican papers in the state, which has heretofore avoided expressing any opinion on the great question of the next presidency, has at length declared its preference for JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. Few men are more known, or more respected, in New Jersey, than the editor of that paper, Mr. Wilson. For more than twenty years, his editorial labours have been unremitted in the cause of republicanism; and the opinions of such a man, founded, as they are, upon long experience, and an intimate knowledge of the policy of our country, cannot fail to have great influence with all who know his character. The following extract from his address to his readers, will show the grounds upon which his choice has been made up.

"That preference is given, on mature reflection, and with a single eye to the welfare of our country, to JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. We may err in our judgment, but we know our motives are pure. No private feelings or views could inflame us on so momentous a question. The happiness of ten millions of people, outweighs, with us, all other considerations; and if we thought that this object would be better promoted by any other candidate than Mr. Adams, that candidate should have our suffrage.—Our uniform devotion to the republican cause, for nearly thirty years, is the best evidence we can offer of our sincerity on the present occasion—our efforts as an editor, for more than twenty years to contribute to the union and success of the republican party, form our pledge that we do not seek to divide or defeat it now. Our convictions that the principles and views of the republicans are most consistent with the provisions of the constitution, and with the dictates of sound policy, and the most conducive to the liberty and prosperity of the country, have been confirmed by every year's experience and observation; and the progress of events in the old world, has more and more endeared us to our republican institutions, which secure to us a freedom and happiness, no where else enjoyed.

"Our attachment to Mr. Adams, is founded upon his long experience in public affairs, abroad and at home—upon the talents he has uniformly diplayed in maintaining the honour and interests of our country—and upon the inflexible integrity he has manifested in the various responsible stations which he has occupied. Nearly his whole life has been spent in the service of his country; and we know not that he can be justly charged with a single act derogatory to his character as a true patriot, a sound statesman, and an honest man."

Cherokee Lands.—We learn that his excellency governor Holmes has appointed James Iredell, esq. of Edenton, and Dr. Benjamin Robinson, of Fayetteville, commissioners, under the act of the last session of our general assembly, entitled "An act respecting the reservations of certain Indians in the lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee nation," to inquire into the titles of certain tracts of land, claimed by individuals of the Cherokee nation of Indians, under certain provisions made in the treaties concluded between the United States and the said nation in the year 1817 and 1819, and to contract with any of said Indians or with any agent or agents duly authorised by them, for the purchase of the tract or tracts to which the said commissioners shall believe the said Indians, or any of them, shall have a good and valid title under the provisions of said treaties: said contracts to be subject to the ratification of the general assembly. The commissioners are to meet at Franklin, in Haywood county, on the 1st of August next.

Ral. Reg.

The dwelling house of Mr. James Peace, in Granville county, was entirely consumed by fire, with all its contents, on the 17th inst. while the family were at church. Owing to some circumstance, a negro fellow the wife of whom Mr. Peace had hired, was suspected as the author of the foul deed, and he was consequently arrested. The negro confessed himself guilty of the charge, and stated that he had done it, to revenge his ill-treatment, in being prohibited from visiting his wife. The negro is confined in jail to await his trial. *Ib.*

We understand that the trustees of the University of North Carolina, at a late meeting, granted permission to President CALDWELL to visit Europe, for the purpose of procuring Philosophical Apparatus, &c. for the benefit of the university, but refused to bear his expenses. The trustees best know the state of their funds, and whether they will justify a trifling expense for so important an object, but unless we have been led into error respecting them, they are amply sufficient; and we doubt very much whether a portion of them could be better applied, than in defraying the expenses of Dr. Caldwell's voyage to Europe, for the purpose contemplated. The university is rapidly and deservedly rising into favor; it is the only one in the state; and both the interest and honor of the state are intimately connected with its prosperity: no false notions of economy, therefore, should deter its friends and guardians from making the most liberal exertions to add to its usefulness and respectability.

Dr. Caldwell's ardor in the pursuit of literature and science, and the anxiety which he doubtless feels to see the institution over which he presides flourish, and hold an equal rank with distinguished seminaries in other states may lead him to disregard personal sacrifices, when the interest of the university is to be promoted; but we should certainly regret that a mistaken economy, or any other cause, should call for such sacrifices. *Carolina Observer.*

At length, the Tariff Bill has been ordered, in the house of representatives, to be engrossed and read a third time, which precludes all further amendment in that house. This was not effected without a resort to the *previous question*, the success of which preclude as well all debate as amendment. The closeness of the vote realizes all the anticipations on the subject, which we have ventured to

offer to our readers. It is supposed however, that the vote is decisive of the fate of the bill in the house of representatives, although it cannot be expected to pass that body without further debate upon the *general principle* of the bill. It has, of course, to pass the ordeal of the senate, after it shall be received there from the house of representatives, and the fate of the bill is yet entirely uncertain. *Nat. Intel.*

Congress.—After a discussion of ten weeks, the tariff bill has passed the house of representatives by a majority of FIVE votes, and is now before the senate.

We mention it as a fact honorable to that body, that but *two* of its members out of the whole number, were absent when the vote was taken on the passage of the bill. Of the two absent, one was not in the city, and the other too much indisposed to reach the house. More than one member rose from a bed of sickness, to vote on the occasion, which shows what profound interest the subject has excited.

As our readers will no doubt have a desire to inspect the *yeas* and *nays* on the passage of the bill, we insert them. Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Messrs. Adams, Alexander, of Tenn. Allison, Barber, Conn. Bartley, Beecher, Bradley, Brown, Buchanan, Buck, Buckner, Cary, Campbell, Ohio, Cassedy, Clark, Collins, Condict, Cook, Crafts, Craig, Durfee, Dwight, Eaton, Eddy, Edwards, of Pa. Ellis, Farelly, Findlay, Forward, Garrison, Gazlay, Harris, Hayden, Hemphill, Henry, Herkimer, Holcombe, Houston, Jenkins, Johnson, Va. J. T. Johnson, F. Johnson, Kidder, Kremer, Lawrence, Letcher, Little, McArthur, McKean, McKim, McLane, Del. McLean, Ohio, Mallary, Markley, Martindale, Marvin, Matlack, Matson, Metcalfe, Miller, Mitchell, Md. Moore, Ken. Morgan, Patterson, Penn. Patterson, Ohio, Plumer, Penn. Prince, Richards, Rich, Rogers, Rose, Ross, Scott, Sharpe, Sloane, Sterling, Stewart, Stoddard, Storrs, Strong, Swan, Taylor, Ten Eyck, Test, Thompson, Ken. Tod, Tomlinson, Tracy, Trimble, Tyson, Udree, Vance, Ohio, Van Renssalaer, Van Wyck, Vinton, Wayne, Whitman, Whittlesey, White, Wickliffe, Jas. Wilson, Henry Wilson, Wilson, Ohio, Wood, Woods, Wright.—107.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Messrs. Abbot, Alexander, of Va. Allen, Mass. Allen, Tenn. Archer, Baylies, P. P. Barbour, J. S. Barbour, Bartlett, Basset, Blair, Breck, Brent, Burleigh, Burton, Cambreleng, Campbell, S. C. Carter, Cary, Cobb, Cocke, Conner, Crowninshield, Culpepper, Cushman, Cuthbert, Day, Dwinell, Edwards, N. C. Floyd, Foot, Con. Foote, of N. Y. Forsyth, Frost, Fuller, Garnett, Gatlin, Gist, Govan, Gurley, Hall, Hamilton, Harvey, Hayward, Herrick, Hobart, Hogeboom, Hooks, Isacks, Kent, Lathrop, Lee, Leftwich, Lincoln, Litchfield, Livermore, Livingston, Locke, Long, Longfellow, McKoy, McDuffie, McKee, Mangum, Mercer, Moore, of Alab. Neale, Nelson, Newton, O'Brien, Owen, Plumer, N. H. Poinsett, Randolph, Rankin, Reed, Reynolds, Rives, Saunders, Sandford, Sibley, Arthur Smith, Alex. Smyth, William Smith, Spaight, Spence, Standefer, A. Stevenson, J. Stephenson, Taliaferro, Tattnall, Thompson, Geo. Tucker, Va. Tucker, S. C. Vance, N. C. Warfield, Webster, Whipple, Williams, N. Y. Williams, Va. Williams, N. C. Wilson, S. C.—102.

During the late session of the legislature of the state of New York, the jail limits (prison bounds as we say) of the city of New York were so enlarged, by law, as to be "co-extensive with the lamp or watch district of the said city." If this be not an abolition of imprisonment for debt in that city, it is the next thing to it.

The New York Commercial Advertiser mentions that "just at the last moment of the late session of the New York legislature," a resolution was received by the house of assembly, from the senate, removing *De Witt Clinton*, esq. from the office of *canal commissioner*, in which resolution the house of assembly *concurred*.

The secretary of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania has advertised for a loan of $600,000 to the state.

In perhaps a majority of the counties and towns in the state of Virginia there has been taken, informally, at the election for delegates in the present month, a poll for deciding the question of *Convention* or *no Convention*; and in every instance that we have seen spoken of, there is a decided majority in favor of a convention, excepting only the city of Richmond. In that city, soon after the poll was opened, there took place an eloquent discussion, of five hours, on the merits of the convention question, in which some of the ablest men of the state took part. Mr. Harvie was re-elected the delegate for the city, without opposition, after declaring himself opposed to a convention, but determined to vote upon the question as he might be *instructed* by his constituents. The vote of the city, on the first day, stood thus: 112 freeholders (none others vote at elections) *for* a convention—107 *against* it. The poll, however, was kept open for one or two days longer.

There appears to be no doubt but that a convention will be called. The main objection to it seems not to proceed from the absence of occasion for a revision of the constitution, but the apprehension that some of its fundamental principles will be torn down, by the establishment of universal suffrage, &c.

Clergymen.—It is calculated that there are about 6,000 regularly ordained clergymen in the United States.

On Saturday last the convicts at work on the *Tread Mill*, in the New York Penitentiary, assaulted the keepers, and made an attempt to escape, but were prevented by the address and intrepidity of the keepers.—The number of criminals then at the wheels was forty-six.

It is said that considerable contracts have been entered into in England, for Steam Engines, and other machinery, by the Anglo-Mexican mining association.

Small Pox.—It appears by the report of Doctors Mitchell and Bell to the managers of the Philadelphia Alms House, that of the 158 persons placed under their care, having the small pox, but 25 were known to have been previously vaccinated. These 25 all recovered, while of those who had neither been vaccinated, nor had the small pox, 70 out of 115 died. Four persons died of the small pox who had had it before, two of whom had it by innoculation, and two by the natural way. So it would seem that to have been vaccinated is a better security than to have had the small pox, either naturally or by innoculation.

U. S. Ship Franklin.—A letter from captain Gardener, of the U. S. ship Franklin states, that the small pox continued to prevail on board, and that several of the crew had died of that fatal disease. *Eve. Post.*

A letter, received in Washington city from Natchez, of the 16th March, announces the death of Lieut. GUION, of the army of the United States, a most promising young officer, who was shot through the heart in a duel, about that date.

"Killing, no Murder."—Since the commencement of the 11th century, England and France have been at war 266 years, and the total loss of men is estimated at *twenty-six millions!*

Melancholy.—A young lad, only about twelve years of age, was lately burnt to death while asleep in a chamber of a dwelling house that was destroyed by fire in Washington, Conn. The fire originated in the very culpable practice of depositing hot ashes in a wooden vessel.

Halifax, April 16.

Murder.—On Tuesday last, an inquest was held in this town on the body of Samuel Horne, a free colored man, who died the preceding day. From the Coroner's report it appears that on Sunday last *Edward Jones*, a shoemaker, residing in this place, saw two chicken-cocks fighting near his house; he caught one and threatened to shoot the other, which Samuel Horne, the deceased, begged him not to do; upon this Jones ordered him out of the house, and swore if he did not go he would kill him, and immediately looked about for his shoe knife; the deceased went off, was pursued and stabbed by Jones. The wound was aflicted just above the collar bone on the left side of the neck, passing obliquely across the breast, cutting the windpipe, puncturing the swallow, and dividing important blood-vessels. Jones was immediately taken in to custody, and is now in jail awaiting his trial.

Free Press.

Florence, Ala. March 25, 1824.

A dreadful rencountre took place on the public street in this place on Friday morning, the 19th inst. Maj. *Kilcrease*, of Lawrence county, Tennessee, with two other gentlemen was riding apparently out of town, when he was met by Col. *Lowe*, of this vicinity—they were both armed. Col. Lowe had his pistol in his hand—Maj. Kilcrease had his in his holsters. Col. Lowe had approached the Major so nearly before he discovered him that he had not time to draw his weapon. To avoid the fire, Maj. Kilcrease threw himself from his horse, at the same instant Col. Lowe's pistol was discharged. No injury was done—but before Maj. Kilcrease could return the shot, who, when he fell took with him one of his pistols, and on foot pursued the Colonel a short distance—Col. Lowe had got into a house where he re-loaded his pistol. Maj. Kilcrease afterwards walked in the direction of the house in which Col. Lowe then was, with his pistols in his hands. Col. Lowe stepped out and at a distance of about 20 yards they levelled at each other, and Maj. Kilcrease fell, having received a shot in his forehead. He lived until the 23d instant, when he breathed his last.—*Gazette.*

Murder.—On the 11th inst. Abel French, of Fitchburg in Worcester county, Mass. was committed to prison in Worcester, charged with the murder of Abel French 2d.

The circumstance relating to this tragical affair as far as we can obtain them, are briefly as follows:—It seems that Abel French (the person committed) and his wife had not, for several years past, lived happily together, that they had some time since separated, when his wife went to keep house for Abel French 2d (who was cousin to her husband,) his wife, also, having left him in consequence of disagreement. For some time past French's jealousy of his wife had become strongly excited, in consequence of which, he went to the house of his cousin on the evening preceding the murder, where he made some discoveries which confirmed his suspicions. The next night he again went to the house, armed with a knife, and by some means got in and found his wife and cousin asleep together. He immediately attempted to cut his wife's throat, but struck so high that her jaw bone took the blow and probably saved her life. He then stabbed her two or three times, but his cousin having in the mean time been roused, seized him and prevented him from completing this murderous purpose on his wife. A struggle now ensued, in which the elder French succeeded in stabbing the younger, so fatally that he fell and immediately expired. His wife though badly wounded, is expected to recover.

A coroners inquest was held on the dead body who returned a verdict of wilful murder by Abel French. *Worcester, Mass. Spy.*

Indianapolis, March 30.

Horrid Barbarity.—It becomes our painful duty to record one of the most outrageous transactions that has occurred since the settlement of the state. We have been enabled to collect the following particulars, from the information of a traveller who has just passed through the neighborhood, and in whose veracity we place the utmost confidence:

It seems that a party of Indians, ten in number, consisting of three men, three women, two girls about half grown, and two small boys were encamped on Fall creek, in Madison county, about eight miles above the Falls, and 35 miles above this place, for the purpose of hunting. On Monday, the 22d of this instant, a party of five white men and two boys went to the camp and decoyed the three men away from the camp, for the ostensible purpose of assisting them to hunt some cattle. After they had gone some distance from the camp, two of the Indians were shot dead; the third made his escape, badly wounded. In the evening of the same day, the same party returned to the camp, and, after making some professions of friendship, murdered the whole of the women and children. Their bodies were most shockingly mangled, for the purpose of producing an impression that it was the work of Indians, and thrown into a hole of water occasioned by the falling of a tree. One of the men killed one of the children by taking it by the heels and beating its brains out against a tree. On Tuesday, the place was visited by a party of men, when one of the women was found still alive, but died on the evening of the next day. At the time the camp, was first visited, after the massacre, the property of the Indians, consisting of guns, skins, furs, &c. was still at the camp and was left there unmolested, but on the succeeding day, when the place was visited by a party of men from the falls of Fall creek, the bodies were found entirely stripped, and every species of property carried away.

We are further informed, that one of the lads concerned in the murder (and who was compelled to assist, by the threats of his father,) soon after the transaction, gave information, and five of the party concerned were immediately arrested, and are now in custody at the falls of Fall creek; one made his escape and the youth who gave the information is said to be at liberty in the neighborhood. Since their arrest, it is said that the persons have made a full confession.

All the families composing the settlement, in the neighborhood of the scene of this horrible transaction, have removed to the mills, at the falls on Fall creek, to avoid the retaliatory vengeance of the Indians.—*Gazette.*

From the New York Advocate.

Police Office.—The proverb of "train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it," is very impressive and correct. While recording so many acts of juvenile depravity which from the neglect of parents, too frequently occur in a populous city, we feel pleasure in recording an instance of just sensibility and principle. A person came to the police office to complain that his coat was stolen and by a lad. His description led one of the marshals to believe that he knew the young thief. He went out, and in a few minutes returned with a chubby, fine looking boy, of about eleven years old. The little fellow sprang up on the examining bench and desired to know what he had done. The owner of the coat said that he was not the thief. "You may go," said the clerk. The lad broke out in expressions of indignation mingled with tears at the suspicion. "Well, well, you may go," said the clerk, "let it end here." "No, no; it must not end here," said the spirited boy; "what will be said of me? A thief? See, how they are looking at me through the window?" He stamped and wept bitterly at the disgrace and exposure to which he had been undeservedly reduced, and left the office bent on having satisfation.

A boy of such age, and with a sense of honour so high, and a spirit so commanding, will make a fine man. Teach boys to be ashamed of doing wrong, and they will act in a similar manner when wrongfully accused.

Tom and Jerry again.—Corinthian Tom was brought up to the police yesterday for another lark. It seems that Tom was at Tattersall's in Pearl street near Broadway, examining the fine points of a horse. A French Monsieur desirous of purchasing the animal, got into a dispute with Tom, which terminated by his throwing Monsieur into the manger and from thence tumbled him under the legs of the horse to the incredible danger of the gentleman, and the derangement of his clothes. Two marshals went in pursuit of Corinthian Tom, and found him in bed next door to Tattersall's, hat, boots, and plaid cloak on. Tom resisted stoutly, and planted a blow or two in the marshal's bread basket, and struck another over his knowledge box. With assistance they brought Tom to the police: the moment he entered, he made fight and sky larked in a glorious manner: He floored a coachy, beat the marshals, and would have given the magistrates a sample of the hammer school, but could not reach them. Bob Logic, Trifle and Jerry entered to bail him, but they could not raise the wind, having spent their last magic at a spree the night previous.

Corinthian Tom was literally dragged to Bridewell, making battle all the way most furiously, and the grand jury now in session has found four bills against him for assault and battery. Tom swears that he was "not at fault," the jury, however, may determine otherwise. He is well known on the turf and court.

Ibid.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

There is a very perceptible change for the better, not merely in the style, but likewise in the matter of American orators. Legislative morality is more in vogue, and nothing is wanting but this, to make the speaker's sentiments irresistible. The policy of the family hearth—the same everlasting and unchangeable principles that stamp the character of a man, with honor in private life, faith and integrity of heart, combined with strong, cool, manly common sense, are all that is required in the government of kingdoms, empires or states. Whoever possesses these, is a statesman, and will remain such, as long as this orb turns upon its axis. It is curious and interesting to observe, how a man of this cast of character enlarges his ideas, when transferred from his farm to the legislative hall at Washington. The United States he converts into his family fire side—foreign nations are his neighbours. If he considers the question of the Florida purchase, he will conceive himself bargaining with one of his friends for a tract of land—if an appeal be made to arms, he will compare the case to a lawsuit, and thus he will, by the aid of a pure and unsophisticated understanding, trace out all the relations of kingdoms, states, and empires, on his own family map. He feels himself at home in all such questions presented to his mind, because his heart is right before God, because he would scorn to do as a public man, what he would not do as a private citizen, because the same principles that govern a private family, require but an expansion, to embrace the whole family of man, because all this is the policy of his hearth—his fireside honesty—his intercourse with his neighbours and friends, by whom he is beloved and respected. There is in such eloquence, a commanding energy, a richness of thought, a boldness and a light of illustration, no where to be drawn from the pages of history. What a volume of contemplation does a simple expression of Roger Sherman, in reply to a flowry orator, present to the mind—"Excuse me Mr. Speaker, if I turn myself from the spectators, and address myself to the chair." He had nothing to do with the flights of fancy, for he spoke on business before the house. Such are the men who at all seasons, in peace or in war, in prosperity or adversity, will decorate and adorn our native country, and on whose bosoms that parent confidently reposes her venerable head in the hour of danger and trial. These men are statesmen, whether brought up at the plough share or in the cabinet, because in the season of jeopardy, they are the only men capable of saving the state from ruin. They want, they desire no public offices, and it is only at the venerated call of their country that they consent to step forward as candidates—It is this plain, simple, majestic honesty, that will save a state in any crisis of calamity.

MARRIED,

At the seat of A. D. Murphy, esq. in this county, on the 20th inst. JONATHAN WORTH, esq. of Guilford county, to Miss MARTITIA DANIEL.

DIED,

Lately, in Chatham county, Mrs. ELIZABETH RAMSAY, relict of the late John A. Ramsay, esq.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

		Sun rise.	Sun set.	Greatest heat.
April	18	42	56	60
	19	42	58	62
	20	32	67	72
	21	50	74	80
	22	62	68	68
	23	67	71	86
	24	46	74	84

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having lately purchased that well known stand for a tavern, in the town of Hillsborough, where he formerly kept, informs his friends and former customers that he will keep a good assortment of liquors on hand; and having permanently settled himself there, he hopes to be favored with their custom.

Wm. H. Adams.

April 26. 20—3wp

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder, upon very accommodating terms, on Wednesday the 9th of June next, my *Tavern Lot* in the town of Chapel Hill. The purchaser will be expected to give notes with approved security. Those who wish this valuable property are invited to attend the sale, as I am determined to relinquish all public business, and am therefore desirous to dispose of the aforesaid property on said day.

John Taylor, sen.

Chapel Hill, April 23. 23—4w

PROPOSALS

BY PASTEUR & WATSON,

FOR PUBLISHING A PERIODICAL PAPER CALLED THE

CAROLINA CABINET

OF SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.

BY OBED ORRERY, ESQ.

Leaning on the arm of *Novelty*,
Yet friendly to the best pursits of man,
Friendly to thought, to virtue, and to peace.
COWPER.

Prospectus.

Upon offering the projected publication to the patronage of their fellow citizens, PASTEUR AND WATSON are aware of the magnitude of the attempt; but they are also aware that there is no paper in the state exclusively devoted to literature, and they believe that the taste of North Carolina needs but the offering of the collation, to meet with acceptance. Under these considerations, they confidently present this prospectus.

For himself, MR. ORRERY would observe, that he is not ignorant of the difficulty of the task he undertakes. He is sensible that he must vary his lucubrations to meet the versatility of taste so predominent in mankind, and that he must, in some degree, be all things to all men. He is also perfectly sensible that many editors are apt to promise more than they eventually perform. They promise to present nothing but the UTILE DULCE; to cull nothing but the choicest flowrets from the luxuriant parterres of literature; and too often exhaust their whole stock of erudition in manufacturing a flaming prospectus that shall swell their subscription list.

Now, OBED has determined to avoid this course, that he may not subject himself to subsequent censure; thinking it preferable to perform and not to promise, than to promise and not perform. Therefore, his work shall speak for itself. In aid of his undertaking, he solicits the laudable assistance of men of talents and leisure; and assures the LADIES that the flowers *they* may weave into a literary garland, shall receive primary attention, although it must be distinctly understood by all, that their communications are to be subject to the discretion of Mr. ORRERY.

BIOGRAPHY, so entertaining and so useful in teaching us to avoid the rocks of error on which others have been wrecked, shall hold a distinguished place in the CABINET. American Biography shall have the preference.

RELIGIOUS and MORAL ESSAYS—Essays on AGRICULTURE and the SCIENCES will be always acceptable.

WORKS OF FANCY, that inculcate virtue, and substantiate purity; and WIT and HUMOUR, will be properly attended to. In short, Mr. O.'s attention will be directed to the procuring of a pleasing variety that may suit the variety of mental appetites, and at the same time, give "ardour to VIRTUE, and confidence to TRUTH."

No political discussions can be admitted into *our* Cabinet; for, as we are devoted to literature,
All politicians from us we debar,
We'll be none ourselves, nor abuse those who are.

CONDITIONS.

The CAROLINA CABINET will be published weekly, in quarto form, on medium paper of a good quality, and on new type.

Subscription, Three Dollars per year, half to be paid on receipt of the first number, which will be issued as soon as the subscription will authorize the undertaking.

Persons who will obtain four subscribers and become responsible for their subscription, shall be entitled to a fifth copy gratis.

Communications by mail, to be addressed to THOMAS WATSON, Newbern.

Newbern, March 27, 1824.

*** *Subscriptions received at this office.*

From the Metropolitan.

The hand that penned the following lines, is mouldering with its kindred dust. The author was a lady, who a few years since, with her husband and an interesting family, removed from New York to Blakely for her health, which was rapidly declining. While she was apparently recovering, her husband was summoned to another world. She survived about two years, and after encountering the rudest shocks of adversity, and enduring the sharpest pangs of affliction, with a degree of fortitude rarely equalled, composed this little piece a few days before she sunk under her accumulated sorrows, to rise no more until awakened by the last trumpet.

I said to Sorrow's awful storm
 That beat against my breast,
Rage on—thou may'st destroy this form
 And lay it low, at rest;
But still the spirit, that now brooks
 Thy tempest raging high,
Undaunted on its fury looks
 With steadfast eye.

I said to Penury's meagre train,
 Come on, your threats I brave—
My last poor life drop you may drain,
 [illegible] the grave,
Yet still the spirit that endures,
 Shall mock your force the while,
And meet each cold, cold grasp of yours,
 With bitter smile.

I said to cold Neglect and Scorn,
 Pass on, I heed you not—
Ye may pursue me till my form
 And being are forgot;
Yet still the spirit which you see,
 Undaunted by your wiles,
Draws from its own nobility
 Its high born smiles.

I said to Friendship's menaced blow,
 Strike deep, my heart shall bear—
Thou canst but add one bitter wo
 To those already there;
Yet still the spirit that sustains
 This last severe distress,
Shall smile upon its keenest pains,
 And scorn redress.

I said to Death's uplifted dart,
 Aim sure, O why delay?
Thou wilt not find a fearful heart—
 A weak, reluctant prey.
For still the spirit. firm and free,
 Trimphant on the last dismay,
Wrapp'd in its own eternity,
 Shall smiling pass away.

From the Trenton Emporium.

THE BROKEN VOW.

A VILLAGE TALE.

"But, let the world say what it will,
Though sorrows may awhile intrude,
Fair wisdom's voice is faithful still,
Still to be blest, is—to be good."

'He will not come to night,' said Emma, as she looked out of her chamber window on the still and depopulated streets, and saw the dark rain clouds gathering in the sky; 'he will not come to night—it is past his hour—ah, he did not use to be so careful about the weather—but I will not indulge in disquietude—he has promised'—The word died upon her lips; she recollected the coldness—the tone of ambiguity, with which that promise had been repeated, when Theodore last visited her, and in a confused and embarrassed manner, though with much parade of his regret and disappointment, assured her that it would be impossible for him to conform to his engagement, and marry her at the time appointed. She remembered, how her heart sunk within her at the moment, and the strange, mysterious presentiment that crossed her mind. That then, for the first time, she thought how bitter a thing must be disappointed love—for the first time felt the force of the remark, which she had so often heard,

"Men's vows are brittle things."

Still, the natural buoyancy of her spirits forbade her to despond.—True, he had broken his first engagement, but he had represented to her the imperious necessity of the measure, and she had acquiesced in it.—True, he had not fixed the more distant period; he had left the final hour indefinite, but she had his promise; she had his oath; she would not believe him unfaithful; she could not believe him perjured. At last, after an absence of a week, which seemed to her a year, he visited the house again; he once more mingled with the smiling family circle; he seemed the same he had always been, and she was happy.—But he retired before the family: this cost her a night's rest; it was not his usual manner, and she wondered why, at this particular time, he should have so much more business than usual.—Still, she endeavoured to put the most favourable construction upon every thing; she strove to acquit him in her heart.

But love has eagle eyes, and, from their piercing vigilance, duplicity must be coupled with most consummate art, if she would avoid detection. Emma was caressed by a large circle of acquaintance, and Theodore was also a favorite; in parties they frequently came together, and there, when the spirits are up, and all reserve thrown off, the heart unmasks itself. There Theodore often forgot his caution, and not only abated his usual display of partiality for Emma, but lavished his fondness on another. The generous girl forgave him until forgiveness became a crime committed against her heart. She resolved to lead a more secluded life, and in prosecuting her resolve, she soon found ample evidence of what she most feared. His visits grew less and less frequent, until at length, they were discontinued altogether.

Womanlike, in the deepest of her sorrows she retired, as it were, within herself, and secure in the confidence that not even her nearest relatives or friends knew any thing of her disappointment, she nursed her grief in secret, and put on a smile as sweet, if not as gay, before the world. But heroically as she played this new and deceptive part, her feelings gradually obtained the victory over her frame; she pined and pined away, day after day: the paleness of departed health blanched her young cheek, and she roved in the stillness of the evening among the tombs of her fathers in the church yard, like a thin shadow of the past. None knew her grief, but he who was its cause; and he shuddered at the ruin he had made.

Her friends perceived with concern the rapid decay of her health, and as the family had some relative in Bermuda, they resolved to send her there. The voyage had a salutary effect—the change of scenes and circumstances—new friends and acquaintances, and the kindness she experienced in her new abode, dispelled much of the cherished gloom that pressed upon her heart, and added life to her almost inanimate frame. The glow of health gradually returned, and she shone in the maturity of her beauty, a star of no common lustre in the fashionable world of that delightful island. A year had not elapsed, before the hand of one of the wealthiest merchants in the island was offered her. He was all that the young maiden's heart admires—generous, noble, and virtuous—and of years suited to her own. She accepted it, and became a happy wife.

Having left Philadelphia with the intention of returning, she now waited anxiously for the opportunity—but a variety of causes prevented it, year after year, a beautiful family of boys and girls grew around—her husband was deeply engaged in an extensive and lucrative business, and twelve years passed by before she was able to accomplish her wishes, in all which time, she had never made an inquiry about, or once heard of her former lover. Now, Mr. Lefere retired from business, and proposed accompanying her, with their family, to America. They reached Philadelphia in safety, and walked up Walnut-street to the old family mansion. It remained unaltered; her father and her mother, the old servants, her former friends, who remained, all welcomed her to her ancient home. The shrubs she planted in the yard had grown up beautiful trees. Her name remained where she had engraved it, on the sash of her chamber, twelve years before, and she sat down by it—called back the recollections of by past times, and wept, yet these were tears of mingled joy and sorrow.

Mr. Lefere took a fine establishment in Chesnut-street, and lived in splendid style. Emma used to ride out daily in an elegant carriage, with her infant family; and, as had long been her practice, she carefully sought out such objects of distress, as she deemed it would be charitable to relieve. One day, riding in the suburbs of the city, she saw a poor, half clothed man, lying on the ground, and a tattered child crying bitterly by his side, to which he paid no attention. She directed the coachman to stop, and calling the man, inquired why he disregarded the child, and whose it was? 'It is my own,' said he, 'I came out, hoping to get a place for it at yonder house, and could not; it is almost starved, and I have not the means to procure food for myself or it.'—She gave him a small sum and directed him to call at her house the next day. He received it with tears and promised compliance.

At the hour appointed, the poor man, with his helpless child, waited in the kitchen for the call of his benefactress. Mrs. Lefere sent for them into the breakfast room, as soon as the family had dispersed, and desired to know by what means he had brought himself to poverty and want. The man spoke out honestly. Intemperance, he said, was the great cause, but his troubles had driven him to that—'I once saw better days,' said he, 'I was a partner in a mercantile concern—I married—I was deceived—the mother of this poor child, after involving me in ruinous debts, left me with a libertine, whose addresses she had long received; I drowned my sorrows, and sunk my character in habits of vice and intoxication. I have been twice imprisoned for crime—I am destitute of friends and employment.

'And what is your name?' asked Emma.

'Theodore W—, he replied, after a moment's hesitation. The kind lady turned pale and trembled; she gazed at him—she recognized in him the faithless Theodore.

'At last, then,' said she, affecting to be calm, *you have learned to keep your promise*—you called at the time appointed—I will provide a place for yourself and child.'

'Ah,' said he, 'you know me.—When you asked my name I dared not tell an untruth, but I hoped it had been forever blotted from your memory. I watched your fortunes—I rejoiced at your prosperity—I cursed my own folly, until I had exhausted all my powers. But broken vows come back to their author in the end, and mine has ruined me forever."

He covered his face and wept.—She left him, and having consulted with Mr. Lefere, procured him a situation in an honest occupation, and placed the child at school.

Thus was the maxim verified, 'all is for the best to the innocent and the virtuous;' and thus it is, that vice works out its own reward at last.

FARMER'S CALENDER.

The time of year has now arrived in which the master cultivator and his *posse comitatus* should be as busy as bees, and as nimble as flying squirrels. But it is not proper that the lord of the soil, and his phalanx of household assistants should skip about like startled rabbits, without knowing what they are about. There should be method in every movement, and a reason for every step.

But some people spin round and round like a top twirled by a truant, and attempt every thing without accomplishing any thing. They are always in a hurry, though they never make haste, and form as many unnecessary tracks as a spaniel that is cutting capers to curry favour with his master.

Such busy bodies work hard, but not knowing how to set themselves properly to work, they bring nothing to pass. They appear like animal machines intended to represent perpetual motion, but though always moving they no more go forward than a squirrel in a wheel, or a mouse in a tread mill. They undertake twenty things at once, but not being able to be in more than one place at a time—owning but one pair of hands, and having but one head apiece on their shoulders, they fail to accomplish any one of their undertakings.

Such are the evils consequent to the lack of system in business. In order to avoid such calamities, the farmer should have a plan of his work cut and dried before hand. He should do one thing at a time; finish one job before he commences another, and do that first, which first needs doing.

New England Farmer.

MY DOG AND MY SHADOW.

In a solitary excursion through a wood, Major Halden fell in with a man, whose singular appearance attracted his attention. He was sitting on the ground at the foot of a beach tree eating a crust of bread, which he shared bit by bit with his dog.—His dress betrayed the utmost poverty; but his countenance exhibited every symptom of cheerfulness. The major saluted him as he rode past, and the man pulled off his hat. Do you see? said he to his dog, laughing.—What could the dog see? asked the major, whose curiosity was much excited by the man's happy looks. The stranger laughed. Aye, said the man, in a humorous tone, I wish to make the dog take notice of your civility. It is so uncommon for a well dressed person on horse back, and an officer besides, to lift his hat or cap to a tattered foot passenger like me.

Who are you then? said the major to the man, looking at him attentively.

A child of fortune.

A child of fortune; you mistake without doubt; for your coat seems to speak otherwise.

My coat is in the right sir. But, as I can joke in this coat, the only one I have, it is of as much value to me as a new one, even if it had a star upon it.

If what you say does not proceed from a disordered mind, you are in the right, countryman.

A disordered mind, or a light mind is sometimes the gift of God, at least for children of fortune of my case.—My fate once hung heavy on my mind like lead; but care now passes through it as the wind does my coat, and if that be a fault it makes up for a great deal of misfortune.

But, says the major, whence did you come, and whither are you going?

That question is not difficult to be answered, sir, I came from my cradle, and I am now going strait forward to my grave. With these two stages of my life I am well acquainted. In a word, I am endeavouring to soften my fate; but I must have something very engaging, for my dog and destiny remain faithful to me; and my shadow also—but, like a false friend, only when the sun shines.—You shake your head, sir, as if you meant to say, I have made choice of bad company. I thought so at first, but there is nothing so bad as not to be useful sometimes. My destiny has made me humble, and taught me what I did not before know, that one cannot unhinge the world. My dog has taught me there is still love and fidelity in it, and—you cannot imagine what fine things one can talk with, and respecting one's shadow!

Respecting one's shadow? that I do not understand.

You shall hear, sir—at sun-rise, when I am walking behind my long towering shadow what conversation I hold with it on philosophical subjects. Look, say I, dear shadow, art thou not like a youth, when the sun of life is raising, the earth seems too small? Just when I left a leg, thou liftest another, as if thou wouldst step over ten acres at once; and yet, when thou puttest down thy leg, thy step is scarcely a span long: so fares it with youth. He seems as if he would destroy or create a world, and yet, in the end, he does none of those things which might have been expected from his discourse. Let the sun now rise higher and thou wilt become smaller, as the youth boasts less the older he grows. Thus I compare, you see, the morning, noon, and evening shadow with a hundred things, and the longer we walk together the better we get acquainted. At present, I can forego many things which I formerly considered indispensable necessaries. The Shadow is my watch and my pedometer—and sometimes my servant, and sometimes my footman. It is only a pity, that a man cannot exist in his shadow, as his shadow does in him.

Well, and what do you say in the evening to your shadow?

In the evening? a man's shadow then is a very serious thing—the best moralist—a real *memento mori.*—When the shadow runs forward before one, still becoming longer and less visible, as if already hiding its head in the darkness of eternity, while behind one is the setting sun, and before one a rising star—the shadow then seems to say, thou art on the brink of eternity, thy son is going down; but lose not courage: like me, thou wilt become always greater; and before thee is already suspended a better star, the first ray of eternity beyond the grave.

With these words the man became serious, and the major also. Both looked at eachother in silence. Hem, said the major, you must go with me, countryman. He took the stranger by the hand, and conducted him to his house.

CURIOUS INCIDENT.

The following anecdote is from lieutenant White's "*History of a voyage to the Chinese sea,*" just published. It shows the effect of courage in conciliating the affections of a tigress.

"The common tiger of Cochin China, is not greatly dreaded, but the royal tiger is a most terrific animal. The governor presented one of the latter to the commander of each ship. They were confined in very strong cages of iron and wood. That which I had, was a beautiful female, about two years old, nearly three feet high, and five long. Her skin is now in the museum of the East India Marine Society at Salem; for in consequence of losing by bad weather, the stock of puppies and kids provided for her on the homeward passage, we were obliged to shoot her. A remarkable anecdote relative to this animal I cannot forbear relating. In Saigon, where dogs are "dog cheap," we used to give the tigress one every day. They were thrown alive into her cage, when, after playing with her victim for a while, as a cat does with a mouse, her eyes would begin to glisten, and her tail to vibrate; which were the immediate precursers of death to the devoted little prisoner, which was invariably seized by the back of the neck, the incisors of the sanguinary beast perforating the jugular arteries; while she would traverse the cage, which she lashed with her tail, and suck the blood of her prey which hung suspended from her mouth. One day a puppy, not at all remarkable or distinguishable in appearance from the common herd, was thrown in, who immediately on perceiving his situation set up a dismal yell and attacked the tigress, with great fury, snapping at her nose, from which he drew some blood. The tigress appeared to be amused with the puny rage of the puppy; and with as good humoured an expression of countenance as so ferocious an animal could be expected to assume, she affected to treat it all as play; and sometimes spreading herself at full length on her side, at others crouching in the manner of the fabled sphynx, she would ward off with her paw the incensed little animal, till he was finally exhausted. She then proceeded to caress him—endeavouring by many little arts to inspire him with confidence—in which she finally succeeded; and in a short time they laid down together and slept. From this time they were inseparable; the tigress appearing to feel for the puppy all the solicitude of a mother, and the dog in return treating her with the greatest affection; and a small apperture was left open in the cage, by which he had free ingress and egress. Experiments were subsequently made, by presenting a strange dog at the bars of the cage, when the tigress would manifest great eagerness to get it. Her adopted child was then thrown in, on which she would eagerly pounce, but immediately discovering the cheat, she would caress it with great tenderness.

The following beautiful description is from an article in Knight's *Quarterly Magazine*, a London periodical publication, which is graced by the compositions of the celebrated T. Moore. *Chas. Courier.*

"The most beautiful object in the world, it will be allowed, is a beautiful woman. But who that can analyze his feelings, is not sensible that she ows her facination less to grace of outline and delicacy of color, than to a thousand associations which, often unperceived by ourselves, connect those qualities with the source of our existence, with the nourishment of our infancy, with the passions of our youth, with the hopes of our age, with elegance, with vivacity, with tenderness, with the strongest of natural instincts, with the dearest of social ties?"

LORD NORTH.

At the close of life he was afflicted with the total loss of sight. At Bath he met colonel Barre, who had been his warm opponent in the house of commons, and was also blind. On being introduced to each other, lord North said, "Colonel, you and I have often been at variance; but, I believe, there are no people in the world who, after all, would be more glad to *see each other.*"

EXTRACT.

The wisdom of God appears in afflictions. By these he separates the sin which he hates from the son whom he loves. By these thorns he keeps him from breaking over into Satan's pleasant pastures, which would fatten him indeed, but only to the slaughter.

Sulphur a preservative against measles.

During the winter of 1817, the measles prevailed epidemically at Munster. Children affected with the itch, who were using sulphur exernally and internally were exempt. The year following, measles occurred again, preceded for many days by a convulsive cough.—For this sympton I prescribed flowers of sulpher and white sugar half a teaspoonful. Many trials were made on children of different families and ages, and all who took of it in time escaped the disease—M. Tourtual.

The triumph of woman lies not in the admiration of her lover, but in the respect of her husband, and it can only be gained by a constant cultivation of those qualities which she knows he most values.